

DAILY SENTINEL

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1865.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Feeling in Virginia—Disappointment of the Citizens—Their Bright Anticipations Disappointed—Sanitary Condition of Washington—A Summer Residence for the President—Significance of the Negro Convention at Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1865.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The voluntary expatriation movement in Virginia scarcely attracts any attention on the part of the Administration; but thinking men here regard it with great solicitude, although it is, as yet, but "a cloud as big as a man's hand." If the causes which produced it continue to operate, it may yet assume formidable proportions. At present it is confined to the heads of a few families, but they are said to be influential men, and persons of prominence and wealth, if real estate constitutes wealth. I do not defend them, nor the steps they are about to take. But it is right that the world should know the causes which impel them to a course so unusual and extraordinary. My information on the subject is as follows: These men were among the first to see the hopelessness of the Confederate cause, and to abandon that cause, and to seek, honestly and sincerely, a restoration of the former relations between their State and the General Government. They took the oath of allegiance themselves, urged their neighbors to do the same, and used all their influence for the restoration of the former fraternal relations between the North and the South. They cheerfully acquiesced in the abolition of slavery, announced to their slaves that they were free to go where they pleased, but urged no reward or work for them for certain fixed and regular wages.

In regard to their political status, they saw that they had none, except what might be granted to them by the General Government. They accepted Mr. Pierpont as their Governor cheerfully, but as a matter of necessity, for they had not voted for him; he had been elected by the votes of the people of only a part of the State, and he came to the office as a man without the confidence of the national Government at his back. They were informed by the Richmond Republic, on the authority of the United States District Attorney, that the confederation act would not be enforced against those who had taken the oath of allegiance, and therefore they felt that their landed property was secure. When Gov. Pierpont's proclamation for an election was issued, they understood that they were free to vote for whom they pleased; and those who came to Washington and saw President Johnson, returned home impressed with the conviction that there was a bright future in store for Virginia.

A few weeks ago they passed and these bright anticipations are, as it seems to them, all dispelled. Their elections have been "set aside" by military authority; it is said and believed by them, that the confederation act is to be vigorously enforced in all cases. They are no longer the \$20,000 clause, being the thirtieth exception in the President's Amnesty Proclamation, will be revoked. The negroes have been encouraged to run away from making engagements to work, and there are no means to compel them to fulfill their agreements, and disputes between the blacks and their former owners are invariably decided by the local military authority in favor of the negroes. It is even alleged that the latter are encouraged, not only in impudence and insolence, but also in actual crime. Such is the state of affairs in Virginia, as it appears to those who are about to emigrate to Brazil or Mexico. They are forced to believe that the Administration does not intend them to become equal and honored members of the national constituency, but intends them to occupy a position of political inferiority compared with the white citizens in the North, and intends to continue to rule over them by military power. With no means to secure that steady and faithful labor on the part of the negroes, which is necessary for the cultivation of the land, and with the exercise of their political rights interfered with by the military power, they see before them a dark and portentous future. They regard submission to such a state of things as degrading. But they are powerless to resist it; and the only remedy they see is voluntary expatriation. "Where liberty dwells, there is my country," they say; but they say that liberty dwells in Virginia no longer. We at the North, with our superior light and knowledge, might feel differently, but that is the way they feel.

MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The determination of the Administration to enforce the Monroe Doctrine by force of arms, if necessary, is considered to have received a new confirmation from the letter of Gen. Sheridan read at the recent Mexican banquet in New York. It is certainly very improbable that such men as General Wallace and Montgomery Blair, and James Harlan, and Francis Pickens, and General Sheridan, should all be of the same opinion on a subject which they do with the Administration, should all have used such language as they have if they had not been apprised that the intentions of the Administration were to enforce the doctrine by force of arms. I infer, however, from all the facts, that the President will exhaust the resources of diplomacy in seeking the abolition of Maximilian. If that abolition does not take place, a war with France seems almost inevitable.

SANITARY CONDITION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

The sanitary condition of the Capital is perfectly frightful, when the facts come to be considered. After examining the whole subject, Dr. Nichols, who stands at the head of a medical profession here, and who has resided in Washington during the last fifteen years, gave it as his deliberate opinion that it was a matter of astonishment that malarious disease did not prevail here now. It would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of the condition of the city in this respect. A few facts must suffice. The canal, (a canal in nothing except the name), an open sewer one hundred and fifty feet wide, stretches its filthy surface through the heart of the city, within a stone's throw of the Capitol, the President's house, the Treasury Department, and all the principal hotels on Pennsylvania avenue, breeding disease and pestilence. The accumulated filth and excrement of the whole city is constantly held in a state of semi-solidification, in this hot bed of putrefaction by means of the ebb and flow of the tide, never ceasing to deposit a million of square feet. The deposits in this abominable ditch are now nearly up to high water mark. The Intelligence of yesterday, in speaking of the possible approach of cholera, says, "It is a slender chance to think that a scene would be presented to the world, should the cholera make its appearance while Washington is in its present condition." I am glad to state, however, that the city authorities are taking the most energetic measures to remove every source of filth and impurity. It is probable that the "canal" will be attended to first. It could be easily drained, and the four feet below low water mark, as the law indeed requires it to be. It ought then to be converted into a proper constructed sewer, covered and arched with solid masonry. The made land which would thus come into use, on each side of the canal, would then be valuable, and would readily sell for enough to cover the cost of constructing the sewer.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Harlan, the very able and indefatigable Secretary of the Interior, has been the truth of the fact which I wrote to you two or three weeks ago, that the ill-health of the President and his family is chiefly owing to the unhealthiness of the White House itself, its defective ventilation, and the insalubrious atmosphere by which it is surrounded. The professional reputation of an architect of the present day would be ruined if he should design such a building as is now inhabited by the President of the United States. It is deficient in every quality which goes to make up the *habitat* of a comfortable, healthy, desirable, handsome and elegant residence. Mr. Harlan, therefore, has directed the Commissioner of Public Buildings to select and procure for the occupancy of the President during the present Summer and Autumn, a residence on Georgetown Heights or elsewhere, suitable to his station and to the requirements of his family.

Mr. Harlan refers to the alarming fact in connection with the White House, that the family of every President who has occupied it, for a long series of years, has experienced severe, and some of them fatal sickness. Nothing is more commendable, as a temporary measure, than this step on the part of Mr. Harlan. But it is to be hoped that Congress will take measures for the erection of a suitable and permanent

home for the head of the nation. At the same time, it is no more than right to say that the unhealthiness of the White House is undoubtedly due to causes which may be removed; such as untrained masons in the vicinity, and the want of ventilation in the house. But, after all, the present White House can never be made what the residence of the President of the United States ought to be.

The President's family circle is now enlarged by the addition of his daughter, Mrs. Stover, and her three children, his son, Col. Robert Johnson, who will act as his father's Private Secretary, and Senator Patterson, his son in law, whose accomplished wife will do the honors of the Presidential Mansion.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During the prevalence of the severe thunder storm which visited this city on Saturday afternoon, a cavalry soldier on duty at Fort Lincoln was instantly killed by lightning. The electric fluid passed down his back into his horse, and horse and rider fell dead together. This soldier is said to have passed through a dozen sanguinary battles, yet never was wounded. Several buildings were also struck by lightning at the same time, but no other serious damage was done that I have heard of.

THE NEGRO CONVENTION AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Negro Convention at Alexandria has at last adjourned. To such a degree of arrogance and insolence were the proceedings of this "Convention" carried that even the Chronicle refused to publish them entire, and rebukes the tone and temper manifested therein. The Chronicle tells them that "it behooves colored men to baulk the spirit of resentment, and to insist upon their rights with firmness, but without asperity." I append to this letter the resolutions adopted by the Convention. You can judge from their language, and see how they regard the colored man. You will see that they demand all the political rights of the white citizens, and that the Southern States must be kept under military control till this is accomplished.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a rising vote, after which three hearty cheers were given and a tiger for Gen. Butler.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEGRO CONVENTION.

We, the American citizens of African descent of the State of Virginia, in Convention assembled, in the city of Alexandria, this 4th day of August, A. D. 1865, do adopt the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, in the darkest hours of American history, when treason and rebellion swept over the South, we remained loyal to the Government of the United States, and when the Government called to arms we bravely came forth to fight for the Union, and to protect the flag that had been planted on our soil;

Resolved, That any attempt to reconstruct the States, without giving to American citizens of African descent all the rights and immunities accorded to white citizens, is an act of gross injustice to the colored man, and is an act of gross injustice to the United States; and that the Government of the United States, in an act of gross injustice, has refused to recognize the rights of the colored man, and has refused to grant him the same rights and immunities as are accorded to the white man;

NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTERS, LINE AND FIELD OFFICERS retiring from the Veteran Service, either by muster out or resignation, can have all their papers filed with corrections and discharges at Col. Baker's Military Claims Agency, opposite Metropolitan Theater. A Notice to that effect is in the office.

J. M. BLAKE.

REAL ESTATE, &C.

FOR SALE.

15 Very Desirable Lots,

ON BRADSHAW ST.,

Within 200 Feet of the Virginia

Avenue Line of Cars.

THESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY LOW price on long credit, the purchaser required to build on each lot within six months. For particulars apply at the office of the Citizens' Street Railway Company.

R. H. CATERWOOD.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, and Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from Whatever Cause and Always Successful as a Preventative.

And the "only sure" and CERTAIN REMEDY for all those ailments so peculiar to the sex, whether "married or single." These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success. In every case, and he is cured by many thousands of ladies who have used them. Make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to an infallible cure of those ailments which will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those who suffer themselves, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietors assume no responsibility after the above advertisement, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health. Observe the Pills are enclosed in a full and explicit directions accompanying each box.

50,000 BOXES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

Ten thousand boxes sent by letter, both by myself and agents, to all parts of the world, to which answers have been returned, in which ladies say nothing like the above Pills have been used, and the cure is complete.

Observe the Pills are enclosed in a full and explicit directions accompanying each box.

PRICE 1/6 PER BOX, SIX BOXES FOR \$5.00.

Sold by Dr. Duponco, and by the following Agents: Dr. Duponco, 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Dr. Duponco, 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Dr. Duponco, 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

SECOND HAND STORE.

SECOND HAND STORE,

No. 223 East Washington Street, Sign of the Big Hand.

FURNITURE and Stoves, Tinware and Dishes in complete variety.

Also, all kinds of house Furnishing Goods.

J. R. MAROT.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery

OF THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY!!!

No man's name is more intimately connected with the history of MATERIA MEDICA of the United States, and more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical Discovery than that of

Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Kentucky.

His invaluable preparation of NARAPARILLA has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug.

His Compound of WILD CHERRY has become a household word throughout the West.

His Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation

as wide spread as the continent of North America.

The crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in this discovery, the most valuable medicine ever introduced into the medical world.

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MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary

Established in 1850 and Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of

VENEREAL DISEASES,

SEMINAL WEAKNESS,

And all Affections of the Urinary and Genital Systems.

of both Sexes.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE

On Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Piles, Prostatitis, Urinary Deposit, and all Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems, their treatment, including chapters on

Female Diseases, Seminal Weakness, and Impotence, in both sexes, the effects of these diseases on the body and mind, and the Author's New Treatment of all these cases in full, the only successful method of cure, with an exposition of Quackery.

This work is not a quick advertisement, but a warning and a guide for mankind. It is the only book that gives the treatment of all these diseases in plain English, with